UNITED
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27 December 1995
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 DECEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation continued during the period from 1 to 10 December 1995.

1 December 1995

1. Southern region: 167 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Lasaf and Salman.

2. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1215 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1340 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1515 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1632 hours.

2 December 1995

1. Southern region: 75 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Hamza, Lasaf, Salman, Shatrah, Qurnah, Suq al-Shuyukh and Artawi.

2. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1124 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1248 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1420 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1605 hours.

3 December 1995

1. Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman and Artawi.

2. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1015 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1215 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1312 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1515 hours.

4 December 1995

1. Northern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk and Ayn Sifni.

2. Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

3. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0910 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1237 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1155 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1310 hours.

5 December 1995

1. Northern region: 4 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Artawi, Sha'biyah Busayyah, Sha'biyah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, and Chabaish.

6 December 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

7 December 1995

1. Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1300 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1445 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1635 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1745 hours.

8 December 1995

1. Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi and Shinafiyah.

3. On the same day, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1200 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1325 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1510 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1630 hours.

9 December 1995

1. Northern region: 12 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

3. At 1040 hours on the same day, a United States helicopter violated Iraqi airspace in the north of the country, over Zakho.

10 December 1995

1. Southern region: 37 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Shinafiyah, Artawi and Chabaish.

2. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0940 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1142 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1250 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1400 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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27 December 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 DECEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period from 11 to 20 December 1995.

11 December 1995

1. Southern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

2. At 1045 on 11 December 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1247 hours.

3. At 1236 on the same day, a hostile formation broke the sound barrier over the area of Hawr al-Himar.

12 December 1995

1. Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Chabaish, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

3. On 12 December 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1210 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1252 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1518 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1615 hours.

13 December 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 37 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi, Amarah and Chabaish.

14 December 1995

1. Northern region: 11 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 31 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jalibah and Sha'biyah.

3. On 14 December 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1150 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1310 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1500 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1605 hours.

4. At 1412 on the same day, a hostile formation broke the sound barrier over the city of Samawah, causing the breaking of glass in the windows of citizens' homes and Governorate offices.

15 December 1995

1. Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

3. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1115 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1237 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1455 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1615 hours.

16 December 1995

1. Southern region: 53 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Amarah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Busayyah and Jalibah.

2. On the same day, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1145 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1305 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1440 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1603 hours.

17 December 1995

1. Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Chabaish and Shatrah.

2. On 17 December 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1020 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1220 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1310 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1510 hours.

3. At 1150 hours on the same day, a hostile United States helicopter violated Iraqi airspace in the north of the country, over Irbil and Ayn Zalah.

4. At 1635 on 17 December 1995, a hostile formation broke the sound barrier over the area of Hawr al-Himar.

18 December 1995

1. Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

2. Southern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Salman, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

3. On 18 December 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0910 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1035 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1230 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1335 hours.

4. At 0910 on the same day, a hostile formation broke the sound barrier over the area of Umm Qasr.

5. At 1026 on 18 December 1995, a hostile formation broke the sound barrier over the area of Hawr al-Himar.

19 December 1995

1. Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Tall Afar and Mosul.

2. Southern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Jalibah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah and Busayyah.

20 December 1995

1. Southern region: 49 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Chabaish, Qurnah and Artawi.

2. At 1308 on 20 December 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the south of the country, leaving in the direction of Kuwait at 1330 hours.

3. At 1120 hours on the same day, a hostile United States helicopter violated Iraqi airspace in the north of the country, over Irbil and Amadiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 10, 60, 81, 95 (a), 140, 145 and 146

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Letter dated 27 December 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose, herewith a letter dated 27 December 1995 from H.E. Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 60, 81, 95 (a), 140, 145 and 146, and of the Security Council, as requested in the annex.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 27 December 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

The perennial hostile policies of the Government of the United States of America against the Islamic Republic of Iran have recently been intensified and taken dangerous new dimensions. As you may be aware, two pieces of legislation are being enacted in the United States Congress, one authorizing covert subversive operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the other unilaterally attempting to disrupt Iran's economic relations with other States. They are both in blatant violation of universally accepted norms and principles governing relations among nations and create dangerous precedents with unpredictable yet grave consequences detrimental to the cause of the rule of law and international peace and security. They thus require immediate and serious examination and reaction by the international community, and particularly the United Nations.

As you might have noticed, the reports made public in the United States media, including the enclosed article entitled "White House Agrees to Bill Authorizing Covert Action in Iran", published in The Washington Post on 22 December 1995, unveil a conspiracy by the United States Government to conduct covert operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its legitimate Government. These reports reflect the agreement of the White House with a Congressional bill that authorizes spending of up to US$ 20 million for secret anti-Iran operations. It is even more alarming to note that, according to the Congressional Monitor, at least US$ 2 million out of this amount is allocated to subversive activities within Iranian territory.

Since the legislation is classified, the magnitude of the adventurist illegal operations envisaged remains unknown. It is important to note that the original intention of the legislation, as officially and publicly proposed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, was to overthrow the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The few details that have been published indicate that the White House and the Congress have agreed to intervene directly in order to destabilize the Islamic Republic of Iran, which includes measures such as supporting groups opposing the Iranian Government and "cultivating new opponents".

As the involvement of the overwhelming majority of these groups in terrorist crimes against the Iranian people, inside and outside Iranian territory, is solidly based in uncontrovertible documents, even acknowledged by the American Government, the now-declared policy of the United States is nothing but the most vivid example of State-sponsored terrorism in its most blatant and official form. The involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as an agency of the United States Government, also indicates the practice of State-terrorism ironically being legislated into law.

The policy of interference, intervention and subversion, which is now made public, has been pursued for years by the Government of the United States of America against Iran. It contravenes the universally recognized dictums of international law and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty and political independence of States and non-intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other States.

Furthermore, the United States Government is bound, through its undertaking under the Algerian Declaration of 19 January 1981, formally adhered to and constituting a treaty obligation for that Government, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The United States interventionist policies in Iran have a long history and have always been a source of anxiety and concern for our people. In order to put an end to these conducts, the Algerian Declaration, inter alia, provides:

> The United States pledges that it is and from now on will be the policy of the United States not to intervene, directly or indirectly, politically or militarily, in Iran's internal affairs.

It is crystally clear that the United States Government, by adopting the measures envisaged in the aforementioned legislation, has once more violated its undertaking under this declaration, and is in serious breach of its international treaty obligations.

The principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States is a universally accepted norm incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations and several other international and regional treaties. In addition to United States treaty obligations vis-à-vis the Islamic Republic of Iran, several resolutions of the General Assembly, including the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty (resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965), the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States (resolution 36/103 of 9 December 1981) reaffirm the obligation of States not to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the internal or external affairs of other States.

Resolution 2625 (XXV) stipulates that:

> ... armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law .... No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind.

Both the above-mentioned pieces of United States legislation constitute blatant violations of these universally recognized norms governing inter-State conduct.

To justify its illegal behaviour, the United States has resorted extensively to a baseless defamatory misinformation campaign, vilification and hostile propaganda and has disseminated false and fabricated allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As we have indicated in the past, we consider the insistence of American officials on repeating unsubstantiated and undocumented allegations that have already been proven fictitious as a matter of utmost irresponsibility and a serious and dangerous mistake, the continuation of which will have destructive repercussions for international relations and will create a climate of suspicion and distrust.

The new pieces of legislation pending in the United States Congress, viewed in the wider context, signify a trend towards unilateralism and a tendency towards coercive imposition of the politically motivated views of one State on the rest of the international community. They also represent a very fundamental challenge to the rule of law and the underlying principles of the United Nations, and indicate the tendency to legalize State and State-sponsored terrorism through domestic legislation.

It is evident that the continuation of this kind of irresponsible unilateral conduct and arrogant behaviour by the United States Government will set an alarming precedent with far-reaching adverse implications for international peace and security and create uncertainty and insecurity in international relations, for which the United States alone must bear full responsibility. These policies must be universally and unequivocally rejected. The United Nations, and particularly the Secretary-General of the Organization, has a fundamental responsibility to prevent such disastrous consequences and take all necessary and appropriate steps to bring these policies and practices to an immediate halt.

It would be highly appreciated, if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 60, 81, 95 (a), 140, 145 and 146, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Appendix

White House Agrees to Bill Authorizing Covert Action in Iran

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Staff Writers

Washington Post

December 22, 1995

Bowing to pressure from House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), the Clinton administration has agreed to accept a House bill authorizing a small-scale covert action program aimed at moderating the radical Islamic regime in Iran, including cultivating new opponents to the regime, according to administration and congressional sources.

Gingrich has described Iran as "the most dangerous country in the world" and for weeks had been quietly holding up House approval of a $28 billion intelligence community spending bill in an effort to force the administration to accept a covert program that targets the Iranian government.

With support from Senate lawmakers, the administration resisted providing funding for any program aimed at overthrowing the Iranian regime, as CIA officials said it was unlikely to succeed. But House and Senate negotiators, acting with the consent of key administration officials, hammered out a deal on Tuesday that authorizes secret spending of up to $20 million for a covert anti-Iran program.

Instead of trying to overthrow the regime, however, the program would have the less ambitious aim of trying to blunt Iran's extremist policies and encourage it to move—even slowly—toward becoming a democracy, several sources said. The bill does not authorize any spending for lethal military aid to anti-Iran forces, such as the assistance the Reagan administration provided to the contra rebels in Nicaragua to try to destabilize the government there, several sources said.

The House passed the intelligence bill containing this secret provision on Iran yesterday, sources said. Congressional sources said the Senate was expected to approve it as well, possibly by today, and sources in Congress and the administration predicted President Clinton will sign the legislation shortly after he receives it. Two sources said the administration has agreed to spend some of the anti-Iran funds.

"For the most part, Gingrich is satisfied with the bill," a spokesman for the House speaker said, while declining to discuss what the bill said.

The funding plan is one of several recent U.S. initiatives that target the policies of Iran's leadership. The government has angered U.S. officials, who say it has tried to undermine the Middle East peace process, supported terrorism in the Middle East and other regions and allegedly tried to create a nuclear arsenal.

The Senate approved a bill yesterday that would tighten existing U.S. trade sanctions against Iran by punishing foreign companies that invest in the country's oil industry—a bill the administration also has said it will accept. Earlier this week, U.S. officials formally agreed with representatives of 27 other nations to create a multilateral organization dedicated to stopping Iran and three other nations from obtaining armaments and militarily sensitive dual-use goods.

In approving the new sanctions against Iran, the Senate agreed to apply the same penalties against foreign companies that invest in Libya's oil business.

Sens. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) went after Libya, another oil-dependent economy, to mark the seventh anniversary of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Libya has refused to hand over two suspects in the bombing, which killed 270 people.

The measure probably would have less effect on Libya than on Iran because Libya, unlike Iran, is already under United Nations sanctions prohibiting some investment in the oil industry there.

Clinton, in remarks this week to a Saudi-owned London newspaper, Asharq al-Awsat, said "our problem is not with the people of Iran; it is with the unacceptable behavior of the Iranian government." He said the trade embargo was meant to "demonstrate our resolve to compel Tehran to pay a price for continuing its threatening activities."

The president said Washington could begin a direct dialogue with the Iranian regime only after these activities stop, according to a transcript of the interview released by the White House.

CIA Director John M. Deutch and other U.S. intelligence officers have told lawmakers in recent months that Iran's leadership faces no serious domestic opposition for at least the next three years, and they outlined various difficulties the CIA would face in trying to destabilize the government.

One major problem is that key Iranian opposition leaders operate from the territory of Iraq, a U.S. enemy, or receive Iraqi funding. The Clinton administration has refused to have any dealings with the principal opposition group, known as the Mujahedin, but several members of Congress have urged the administration to reconsider its position.

On the other hand, U.S. intelligence officials say the Iranian regime has been under growing economic pressure resulting from widespread corruption and a mountain of unpaid foreign debt. A senior U.S. defense official predicted two weeks ago that "Iran will moderate" in the coming decade, even though it is unlikely to abandon its ambition to become the dominant regional power.

The campaign against Iran has been strongly supported by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the chief pro-Israel lobbying organization. AIPAC has aggressively lobbied for the new sanctions legislation, which would impose penalties on foreign corporations, banks and lending institutions that make major investments in Iran's oil and gas industries, the country's principal source of revenue.

Clinton already has banned U.S.-based firms from doing business with Iran. Congress cannot prohibit foreign corporations from investing there, but the Senate bill is intended to force foreign organizations to choose between doing business with Iran and doing business with the United States.

The Senate bill was put on a fast legislative track because its chief sponsors, including D'Amato, want to set the Iranian economy back further by heading off several large new petroleum development projects for which Iran has been seeking foreign partners.

Similar measures are under consideration in the House, where staff members of both parties predicted adoption of a bill stronger than the Senate bill, probably including a ban on exports to the United States by foreign corporations investing in Iran.

Gingrich has been raising alarms about Iran periodically for at least the past year. He has called it a "terroristic state . . . committed to defeating the West in any way it can" and said Iranian-backed terrorism poses "a permanent, long-term threat to civilized life on this planet." He has further warned that Iran's efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction could enable it "to annihilate Tel Aviv and in the long run to annihilate Chicago or Atlanta."

Gingrich told a Jewish group in October that he favored making "Iran a real project," after earlier likening the idea to a "a serious, sophisticated campaign plan" or a battlefield effort "that applies all sorts of indirect pressures." He has only vaguely described what this plan should consist of but said in February that its aim should be to replace the regime in Iran.

In April, however, he spelled out two other potential goals: "moderating" the regime, or merely guaranteeing that it "never gets nuclear weapons." Both are comparable to what the administration states it is trying to do already, by supporting the trade embargo and pressuring U.S. allies not to export sensitive equipment to Iran.

The Iranian government, for its part, has attached Gingrich for his "parochial ignorance" and "lack of mental equilibrium." The Iranian parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Nategh Nuri, has called Gingrich an "imbecile." Last autumn, the country also said his criticism amounted to "state terrorism."

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 44
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 27 December 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter I have addressed to you concerning Israeli acts of aggression in southern Lebanon in the period covering the first half of December 1995.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hicham HAMDAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 27 December 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the repeated Israeli acts of aggression and practices directed against southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, I have the honour to inform you of the following series of Israeli attacks committed during the first half of December 1995:

2 December 1995

Jabal Abu Rachid and the Ayn al-Tinah hills were shelled by Israeli artillery.

3 December 1995

At 1330 hours, the Nabatiyah al-Fawqa-Kafr Tibnit-Kafr Rumman region and the perimeter of the army barracks were shelled by Israeli artillery, which damaged a number of buildings.

4 December 1995

At 0200 hours, the Jarju'-Ayn Bu Siwar-Arabsalim region, the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills and the towns of Kafr Tibnit and Kafr Rumman were shelled by Israeli artillery while Israeli military aircraft flew over the Nabatiyah region.

At 1915 hours, the Arabsalim-Jarju'-Ayn Bu Siwar-Jba' region was shelled heavily by Israeli artillery.

5 December 1995

At 0630 hours, a missile fired from outside the security perimeter was dropped on the region of Hasbaiya and Ayn Qana.

At 0835 hours, Israeli military aircraft launched an attack against the Majdal Silm-Qabrikha and Tulin region and several missiles were fired.

6 December 1995

At 1103 hours, the Arabsalim-Ayn Burwa-Jba' region was shelled by Israeli artillery and Israeli military aircraft flew over the Nabatiyah region at low altitude.

At 1200 hours, the Majdal Silm-Qabrikha-Tulin and Sawwanah region was shelled by Israeli artillery and Israeli military aircraft flew over the region at low altitude.

At 1500 hours, the Nabatiyah al-Fawqa region and the perimeter of the barracks abandoned by the Lebanese army (Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Kafr Tibnit and Kafr Rumman) were shelled by Israeli artillery but there were no casualties.

8 December 1995

At 1600 hours, the Bra'shit region was shelled by Israeli artillery.

At 1900 hours, the hills to the south of Ayn al-Tinah were shelled by Israeli artillery.

10 December 1995

At 1700 hours, the Ayn al-Tinah and Madun hills were shelled by Israeli artillery.

At 2103 hours, the Haris, Kafra, Yatar and Haddathah regions were shelled by Israeli artillery.

12 December 1995

At 1130 hours, the Mashgharah hills and the Ayn al-Tinah mountain were shelled by Israeli artillery.

At 1330 hours, the Bra'shit, Haddathah and Shaqra region was shelled by Israeli artillery.

14 December 1995

At 0630 hours, the Kafr Tibnit and Nabatiyah al-Fawqa region and the perimeter of the barracks abandoned by the Lebanese army there were shelled by Israeli artillery.

At 1300 hours, the residential quarters of Jba' were shelled by Israeli artillery, which damaged a number of dwellings, shops and vehicles.

The Israeli forces closed the Tell al Nuhas-al Khardali route (Marjayun).

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continuation of the Israeli attacks, which have caused material damage, and the shameful practices against civilians.

This new series of attacks, following the earlier ones, constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and a new patent violation of international law and human rights.

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Security Council

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S/1995/1066
28 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 DECEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you are aware, an aircraft belonging to a private Zairian company and flying out of Kinshasa, the capital of the Republic of Zaire, crashed recently in Angolan territory. The accident led to the death of all passengers, of whom 139 were Angolan citizens.

The aircraft, chartered by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), penetrated and overflew national airspace, and landed clandestinely in Angolan territory in total disrespect for international norms related to civil aviation and for the national laws of the Republic of Angola.

The Government and UNITA had agreed that, for humanitarian purposes concerning the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), the Government would continue to allow foreign aircraft into areas under its control, as long as those aircraft were duly authorized by the Government and operated with the knowledge of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III).

On the other hand, the airplane that crashed took off from an official airport in a neighbouring country, Zaire, with which the Republic of Angola maintains diplomatic relations. That same country has obligations regarding the Angolan peace process that derive from Security Council resolution 864 (1993).

As a result the peace process has been gravely harmed by UNITA and the Government of Zaire. UNITA once again violated the Lusaka Protocol by demonstrating that it continues to receive lethal materials and is engaged in training personnel, placing seriously in danger the entire peace process.

The Zairian Government, on the other hand, has shown its systematic interference in the internal affairs of Angola, encouraging and arming and so permitting the destabilization of the Angolan peace process.

Therefore the Government of Zaire has demonstrated in an unequivocal manner its hostility towards Angola and its people. Further, it apparently feels no obligation to fulfil the requirements of the international community concerning peace in Angola as contained in Security Council resolution 864 (1993).

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We would like to inform the Council that the Government of the Republic of Angola has already presented to UNAVEM III a complaint related to this event, and demanded that a commission of inquiry be created, comprised of United Nations and peace process observers, to investigate the case. This was done in view of the gravity of the incident relative to progress in the implementation of the peace process. The Angolan Government has also delivered a protest to the Government of Zaire, demanding an explanation of the facts.

Given the naked violation of the pertinent Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 864 (1993), the Government of Angola would like to ask the condemnation of UNITA for this violation of the Acordos de Paz and recommend the calling of an immediate meeting of the Sanctions Committee set up by this body to analyse the involvement of Zaire in the internal affairs of Angola.

As already stated on several occasions, the Government of Angola will spare no efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Acordos de Paz, the Lusaka Protocol and all the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council regarding the peace process in Angola.

Finally, the Angolan Government profoundly regrets this incident and has presented to the families its sincerest condolences.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations requests that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/359
S/1995/1067
28 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 20 (b)

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Letter dated 27 December 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the decision of the Government of Ukraine regarding a suspension of the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Anatoly M. ZLENKO
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

DECISION NO. 1016
of 23 October 1995
Kiev

Measures by the Government of Ukraine in connection with the suspension by the United Nations Security Council of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

In connection with Security Council resolution 1022 (1995) of 22 November 1995 on the suspension of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine hereby decides:

1. To consider as no longer in force:

Decision No. 342 of 17 June 1992 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on "Implementation of United Nations Security Council measures concerning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", and

Decision No. 356 of 17 May 1993 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council concerning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

2. The ministries and departments, the Government of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, the regions and the Kiev and Sevastopol administrations shall take measures to restore economic ties with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

E. Marchuk
Prime Minister of Ukraine

V. Pustovoitenko
Minister in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

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Security Council

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S/1995/1068
29 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 DECEMBER 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 9 March 1995 (S/PRST/1995/10) requesting me to continue to keep the Security Council fully informed of developments in Burundi. In this connection, I should like to share with you my deep concern about the persistence of violence and the further escalation of human rights violations communicated to me in recent reports from the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of my Special Representative in Bujumbura and other sources.

At the end of June 1995, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights situation in Burundi, Mr. Paolo Sergio Pinheiro, undertook a visit to the country. According to his report, Burundi is the scene of a smouldering civil war. The situation has continued to deteriorate since May 1995 and is characterized by daily killings, massacres, torture and arbitrary detention. The human rights situation "reveals an increasingly marked genocidal trend of a socio-ethnic nature" and perpetrators are still enjoying impunity.

In the light of his findings, the Special Rapporteur puts forward a number of recommendations ranging from the consolidation of democratic institutions and the reform of the judicial system to the establishment of a national police force accepted by both communities and the deployment of human rights observers.

The deteriorating situation is underscored by recent decisions of international organizations including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Programme and most non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to curtail or suspend their activities in Burundi following a spate of violent attacks against their personnel and assets. Furthermore, Burundi's borders with Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania have remained closed for several days. There are also recent reports of a crowd numbering several thousand gathering in the vicinity of the Presidential Palace in the capital.

In the existing circumstances, I fear there is a real danger of the situation in Burundi degenerating to the point where it might explode into ethnic violence on a massive scale. In view of the extremely grave consequences of such an explosion, I should like to recall once more the proposals I made to

the Security Council on 19 August 1994 and repeated in my report of 11 October 1994 (S/1994/1152).

In particular, I suggested the maintenance in Zaire, subject to the agreement of the Zairian Government, of a military presence capable of intervening rapidly in the event of a sudden deterioration of the situation in Burundi, a preventive measure that could help to avoid a repetition of the tragic events in Rwanda. My proposals also included the deployment of a contingent of guards, similar to those sent to Iraq, to protect the humanitarian organization teams; and the deployment of human rights observers as recommended by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur and several other missions that visited Burundi.

In view of the worsening situation, the Security Council may now wish to give renewed consideration to my proposals for preventive deployment of military personnel and guards. As for the deployment of human rights observers, I regret to inform you that the High Commissioner for Human Rights has not yet been in a position to secure the necessary funds for this purpose despite numerous and repeated appeals to potential donor Governments.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, I have asked the High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Sadako Ogata, to travel immediately to Bujumbura as my personal envoy in order to discuss with the government authorities, at the highest level, steps that might be taken on an urgent basis to defuse the situation and enable international organizations to function effectively. I shall inform the Security Council about the outcome of Ms. Ogata's mission as soon as possible.

Finally, I should like to confirm that my new Special Representative for Burundi, Mr. Marc Faguy, left for Bujumbura on 28 December 1995 and will assume his functions there with immediate effect, upon his arrival on 30 December 1995.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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S/1995/1069
30 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTED FOR THE PERIOD 1996-1997

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 8 November 1995, the General Assembly elected Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and the Republic of Korea as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years beginning on 1 January 1996.

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that, with regard to the representation of the members of the Security Council elected for the period 1996-1997, he has received the communications referred to hereunder.

Chile: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, signed on 14 December 1995, stating that Mr. Juan Somavía has been appointed representative of Chile on the Security Council, Mr. Juan Larraín deputy representative and Mr. Cristián Maquieira, Ms. Cecilia Mackenna, Mr. Leonel Searle, Mr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, Mr. Miguel Angel González, Mr. Rodrigo Espinosa and Mr. Carlos Crisóstomo alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Egypt: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, signed on 28 November 1995, stating that Mr. Nabil Elaraby has been appointed representative of Egypt on the Security Council, Mr. Soliman Awaad, deputy representative and Mr. Maged Abd Elaziz, Mr. Hesham Elzimity, Mr. Abdel Rahman Salah and Mr. Hussein Mubarak alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Guinea-Bissau: Credentials from the President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, signed on 20 December 1995, stating that Mr. Adelino Mano Queta has been appointed representative of Guinea-Bissau on the Security Council, Mr. Mario Lopes da Rosa deputy representative and Mr. João Soares Da Gama, Ms. Manuela Lopes da Rosa and Mr. Samba Sané alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Poland: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, signed on 6 December 1995, stating that Mr. Zbigniew M. Wlosowicz has been appointed representative of Poland on the Security Council, Mr. Zbigniew Matuszewski deputy representative and Mr. Marek Madej, Mr. Miroslaw Stankowski, Mr. Andrzej Chudy and Mr. Radoslaw Wróbel alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

Republic of Korea: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, signed on 5 December 1995, stating that Mr. Soo Gil Park has been appointed representative of the Republic of Korea on the Security Council, Mr. Kyu Hyung Lee, Mr. Sung Joo Lee, Mr. Yung Woo Chun, Mr. Sung Nam Lim and Mr. Joon Kook Hwang alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.